

Social workers parley told—

Negro population in state has declined by 15 per cent

A high ratio of children, a rapid urbanization and a declining Negro population are in the cards for Alabama.

This prediction comes from Robert C. Cook, the county's foremost authority on population trends.

Cook, director of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, D. C., spoke here last night at opening session of the annual convention of the Alabama Conference of Social Workers.

About 500 members of the conference and affiliated groups are attending the three-day meeting at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel. Today's session was to be devoted to discussions on alcoholism, problems of the aging and adolescence.

Cook said patterns in population change provide social workers with a powerful tool for doing their job.

HERE ARE SOME of his more interesting observations on "The Pace of Population Change in Alabama."

"Alabama's birth rate is high enough to give her a relatively large proportion of children and adolescents, especially since her traditional pattern of heavy out-migration has tended to reduce the young adult population. In 1950, just about a third of her population was under 15 years of age, as compared with a quarter for the U. S. as a whole, and a fifth for New York.

"This high proportion of children combined with a low per capita income presents the state with serious health and education problems.

"THE EDUCATIONAL and social problems is intensified by an even higher proportion of children under 15 in the Negro population, where income is significantly lower than in the white population. Slightly more than 30 per cent of the white population of Alabama is under 15, as compared with 36 per cent of the Negro population.

At the other end of the age scale," Cook said, "Alabama's



LEADERS OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

... Dr. Ruth Dales, Florida State University; Miss Margaret Cork, Toronto, Canada, and Miss Annie Mae Pemberton, Raleigh, N. C.

"Internally, the migration situation is very favorable as compared with the U. S. average. Less than 7 per cent of her population is 65 and over, compared with over 12 per cent for the U. S. as a whole. "Even though Alabama still has a preponderance of rural population," he said, "this will not long continue to be the case in the light of current trends. The trend toward the cities is strong in Alabama as elsewhere in the nation today. Between 1940 and 1950, 42 counties in the state lost population. All of these were preponderantly rural counties.

"ALABAMA'S RATE of growth," Cook continued, "has been declining because of the heavy out-migration, a pattern which has existed for many years. Since 1910, those who have left the state have been increasingly Negro. "While the proportion of Negroes in the U. S. population has changed very little since 1950, the proportion of Negroes in Alabama has declined from nearly a half (45 per cent) in 1900 to less than third (30 per cent) today.

"In Alabama, nearly 23 per cent of the population is enrolled in school, as compared with 13 per cent in New York and 17 per cent in Maine. The taxable income base in New York—a state with one of our highest per capita incomes—is far more favorable than in Alabama yet the school load here is very much greater.

Dr. Phillipp C. Sottong, director of the Chattanooga Guidance Center, will speak at tonight's session. Edward M. Kahn, director of the Jewish Social Service Federation of Atlanta, will speak at the closing session tomorrow.

MISS MARGARET CORK, psychiatric social worker with the Alcoholism Research Foundation, Toronto, Canada, said the foundation has proved that successful treatment is possible for a large percentage of alcoholics.

"The goal of treatment," she said, "can never be just sobriety, and by far the hardest part of the battle often comes after sobriety is attained.

"The social worker can help the alcoholic to grow emotionally, to learn to look at himself, to live with himself as he is, to take the normal ups and downs of life that everyone has, and in general, to find some of the satisfactions in life which he originally hoped to find through alcohol."

MISS ANNIE MAE PEMBERTON, supervisor of services to the aged, North Carolina Department of Public Welfare, was speaker at a meeting of the section on aging.

We should not assume, she said, that all older people who demonstrate a little abnormal behavior are senile. "Too many of these people are placed in mental institutions, when a little environmental adjustment would make it possible for them to stay in the community."

More than half million people in 'Negro areas'

A reckoning of more than a half million people, the majority of whom are Negroes, in 11 districts of Central Los Angeles, was arrived at by the Tribune this week, analyzing the "Population Estimated by Communities of the City of Los Angeles" prepared by the Board of Education and several city departments.

The districts chosen by the Tribune as having the heaviest concentrations of Negro population are: Avalon, which is bounded by Slauson, Main, Jefferson and Alameda;

Central, bounded by Jefferson, Maple, Olympic and Alameda;

Exposition Park, bounded by Slauson, Arlington, Exposition Blvd. and Main;

Green Meadows, bounded by Imperial, the County Line, Slauson, and Central;

South Vermont, bounded by Broadway, Manchester, Arlington and Slauson;

University, bounded by Maple, Jefferson, Hoover, and Pico;

Santa Barbara, bounded by Exposition, Wilshire, Pico, and Hoover;

Watts, bounded by Imperial, Central, Slauson, and South Gate;

West Adams, bounded by Coliseum Blvd., Culver City, Venice, and Arlington;

Wilshire, bounded by Pico, Rimpau, Beverly, and Hoover; and

Leimert, bounded by Coliseum Blvd. and Arlington, and merging into Baldwin Hills and Inglewood.

Of the 11, Negroes are roughly 90 to 100 percent of the population in the Avalon, Central, Green Meadows, University, and Watts districts;

They comprise 65 to 80 percent of the population of the Exposition Park, South Vermont, and Santa Barbara areas; from 35 to 55 percent of the population of the Wilshire and West Adams area; and roughly about 25 percent of Leimert Park, with smaller percentages in districts not included in the Tribune's tabulation, such as the Baldwin Hills, Boyle Heights, Westlake, and Lincoln Heights areas.

Not included in the Tribune's figures are either San Fernando Valley, whose Pacoima district alone, now has an estimated population of 61,400;

Total estimated population in the 11 districts tabulated by the Tribune is 591,700.

Largest estimated population of the 11 is Green Meadows which has 84,000 people in 21,344 dwelling

units, 22,551 of which are occupied, and has 9,572 elementary school children.

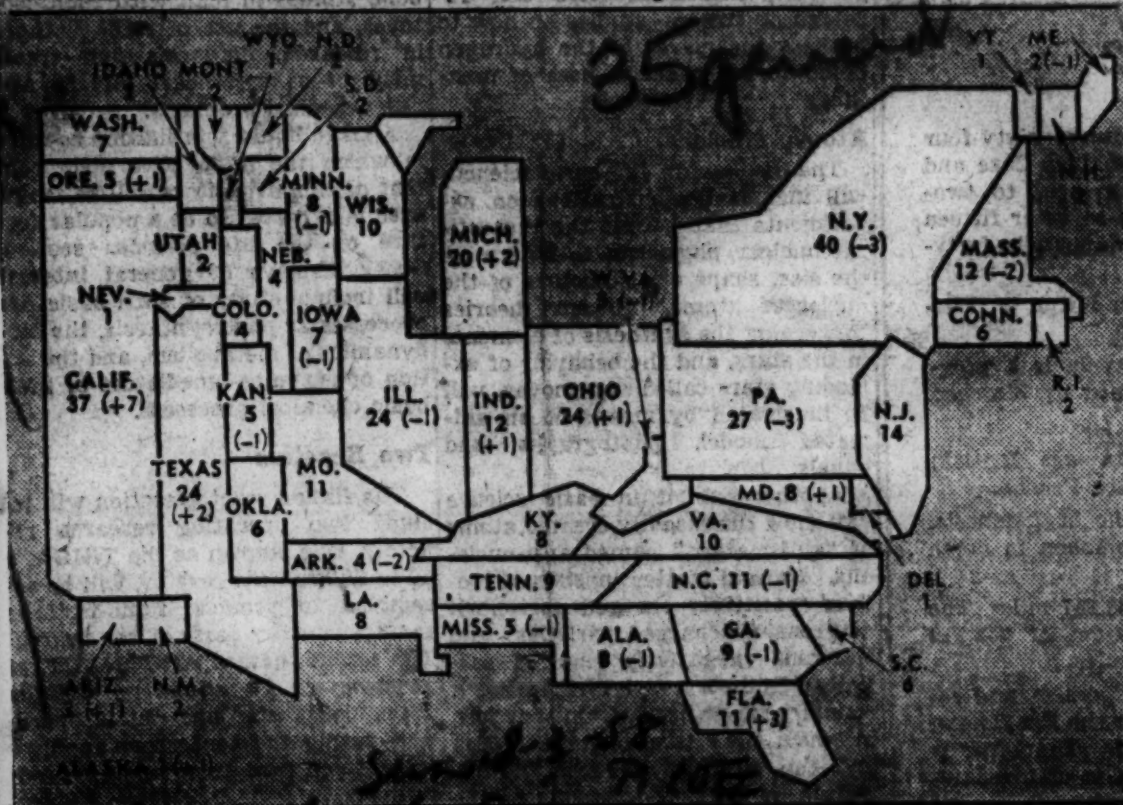
The report was noteworthy in that it showed a population increase of 2,100 for the Central area, an area which last year this time was thought to be industrializing at a rate which would soon crowd out all human habitation.

Three of the areas pinpointed as predominantly Negro, Avalon, Exposition Park, and Green Meadows, along with Boyle Heights and Hollywood, showed the largest population increases in the city.

The report also noted a larger availability of "dwelling space" in the Central area than anywhere else in the city.

HOW POPULATION SHIFT WILL CHANGE CONGRESS SEATS

Size of each state is in approximate proportion to its seats in House. Heavy numbers indicate number of seats in House after 1960 Census. Numbers in parentheses indicate gain or loss of seats as result of 1960 Census.



A Census Bureau projection of population gains was published last week, with an estimate of the effect on each state's representation. If the estimates are borne out by the 1960 Census, this will be the apportionment of seats in the Congress elected in 1962.

Population Of U.S. Tops 175 Million

Gain Of 24 Million Since 1950 Census

(Picture on Page 54)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The United States population passed the 175 million mark at 11:08 a.m. Thursday on a huge electric chart in the Commerce Department lobby.

No one actually counted all the Americans. But Census Bureau experts, who closely watch birth and death records, estimated when the new record was reached.

The electric chart counts off increases in population much like an automobile's speedometer, compared with an estimate of

enter registers miles. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Dr. Robert W. Burges, director of the census, watched intently as the 175 million figure rolled around.

The new mark represented an increase in population of 24 million since the last official census in 1950.

Census officials said it was difficult to compare United States population growth during the same period with that of Russia and other big countries, because of differing census periods and methods of compiling statistics.

The figures publicly available for the Soviet showed a population of 170 million at the last census in 1939 and 200 million estimated in 1956.

Communist China had a census count of more than 582 million in 1952 and an estimated population of 621 million in 1956.

For India, the last census in 1951 showed nearly 357 million, however, showed this number

337 million in 1956. Secretary Weeks said the United States' population had grown five million in 20 months and estimated it would reach 200 million in 1967.

U. S. Negroes Seen Moving About Nation

Sociologist Philip Hauser, of Chicago, told a public relations conference here yesterday that this Nation's Negro population will be dispersed throughout the United States by 1975, with no more than 50 per cent in the South.

Hauser, chairman of the sociology department of the University of Chicago, said that a century ago, 92 per cent of the Negroes were concentrated in the South. The 1950 census, however, showed this number

had been reduced to 68 per cent, he said.

The "break-even" point probably will be reached by 1975, he concluded.

He also predicted that by 1975 the Nation's population will rise from 172 million to about 243 million; the total output of goods and services will rise from \$435 billion to \$835 billion; and the population will be concentrated in 200 metropolitan areas, with a "megalopolis" extending from Washington to Boston.

Hauser spoke to the Fifth Middle Atlantic Public Relations Conference of the Washington Chapter, Public Relations Society of America, at the Mayflower Hotel.

Population of U.S. Nears 175 Million

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The estimated population of the United States will reach 175 million in a week, the Census Bureau announced today. The bureau said that next Thursday at about noon EST, the electric population "scoreboard" in the lobby of the Commerce Department Building will flash that figure.

The counting device shows with colored lights at every given moment daily the nation's estimated population and the births, deaths, immigration and emigration which affect population growth. Every 11 seconds, a white light on a numbering dial indicates a net increase of one in the national population.

The Census Bureau said that the total shown by the computer is an approximation subject to revision in later official estimates. The next actual counting of the population will be April 1, 1960—the nationwide census taken every 10 years as required by the Constitution. The 1950 census showed a total population of 151,132,000.

NEGRO SHIFT FORECAST

By 1975 Less Than Half Are Expected To Be in South

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—A Chicago sociologist predicted today that by 1975 the Negro population of the United States would be more widely dispersed, leaving no more than 50 per cent in the South. The

1950 census showed 68 per cent of Negroes in the South.

Dr. Philip Hauser, chairman of the University of Chicago Sociology Department, also predicted that by 1975 the United States would have a population of 243,000,000.

Dr. Hauser discussed population trends at the fifth Middle Atlantic meeting of the Public Relations Society of America.

He predicted that the dispersal of Negroes would lead to their absorption into American life in the same way that foreign born and other minority groups have been assimilated in past generations.

U S Negro Increases 35 Population

WASHINGTON.—The rapid increase of the Negro population in the United States was illustrated here recently after a report.

The number of Negroes in the United States has quadrupled since 1900. In 1900, 7,500,000; in 1910, 9,800,000; in 1920, 11,900,000; in 1930 and 15,000,000 in 1950, when the last census was taken. Non-whites, a group that is predominantly Negro, increased from 15,800,000 in 1950 to 18,800,000 in 1957, it is estimated.

Nonwhite Women Bear More Children

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The report of a survey made in March, 1957, showed that nonwhite women bore more children on the average, than white women, according to the Census Bureau. Between 1950 and 1957, the number of children born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old increased by 366 to a total of 1,990 among nonwhites and by 271 to 1,588 among whites, according to the report.

U.S. Reports Population Is 175 Million

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The United States will enter 1959 with a population of slightly more than 175½ million, a gain of 24½ million since the 1950 census.

Youngsters and oldsters have shown the greatest percentage increases, the census bureau said in a year-end memorandum, because of the high birth rate and lengthening life span.

Women and girls continued to gain numerically over men and boys. There were 87,900,000 females at mid-year and 86,200,000 males. Females made up 50.2 per cent of the population as against 50.2 per cent in 1950.

There were 19¼ million infants and toddlers under 5. This was a 21 per cent rise from 1950.

A 40 per cent increase in the number of youngsters between 5 and 13 brought their total to 31 million. The teen-age crowd, aged 14 through 17, numbered 10¼ million, a 27 per cent rise.

The number of men and women 65 and over is climbing, too. There were 15 million of them this year, 23 per cent more than were counted in the last census.

The in-betweens, those 18 through 64, number about 97¼ million, a gain of only 6 per cent. One age group—the crop of babies born during the great depression, now aged 18 to 24—showed a 4 per cent decline.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
INCLUDING ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS, IS 175,000,000

175 000 000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



• A BIRTH EVERY 7 1/2 SECONDS
• A DEATH EVERY 20 SECONDS
• AN IMMIGRANT EVERY 1 1/2 MINUTES
• AN IMMIGRANT DEPARTING EVERY 20 MINUTES

35 general
Raleigh, N.C.
News-Observer
Feb. 10-17-58 P.1

MARKS NEW POPULATION PEAK—Bette Maier, a typist at the Census Bureau, perches atop the Commerce Department's big clock as it reaches the 175,000,000 mark—a new peak in United States population. The speedometer-type counter gives a minute-by-minute estimate. The tally in-

creases by one every 11 seconds based on the probability of a birth every 7 1/2 seconds; a death every 20 seconds; an immigrant arriving every 1 1/2 minutes; and an immigrant departing each 20 minutes. The next official population count is due in 1960.

Negro Student Population Increases At U. S. Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The colored school population in the District of Columbia has set new records in both actual numbers and percentage-wise. The annual school census shows that 74.1 per cent of the students in the local public schools are colored and 25.9 per cent are white. The count was made Oct. 19. The colored percentage is up from 71.2 per cent in 1957, 60.8 per cent in 1954, and 47.4 per cent in 1948. The rise in the colored percentage and the drop in the white percentage is partially accounted for by the continuous movement of white families with school-age children into nearby counties in Maryland and Virginia, and by the much larger number of white children enrolled in parochial and other private schools. The movement of white families into Northern Virginia has been

slowed, if not altogether stopped, by the threatened closing of public schools under the state's program of "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. **FED. COURT ORDER** Public schools in Arlington County, Va., are under Federal court order to transfer four colored students from all-colored to previously all-white schools at the beginning of the next semester, Feb. 1. Unless Virginia's "massive resistance" laws are declared unconstitutional before then, when these colored children are admitted, the schools to which they are admitted will be shut down. A suit is pending in Alexandria, Va., for the immediate admission of 14 colored children in Alexandria public schools in the Federal District Court there. The District of Columbia school

census shows:
1. Of 128 elementary schools, 16 are all colored, four all white; of 23 junior high schools and 10 senior high schools, one in each category is all colored and the rest are interracial.
2. Of the 128 elementary schools, 28 are more than 50 per cent white and 100 are more than 50 per cent colored; of the 23 junior high schools, five are more than 50 per cent white and 18 are more than 50 per cent colored; of the 10 senior high schools, four are more than 50 per cent white and six are more than 50 per cent colored.
TEACHERS' COLLEGE
3. The District of Columbia Teachers' College in 77.1 per cent colored, with 212 white students and 917 colored.
4. Elementary schools are 77.9 per cent colored, junior high schools are 69.5 per cent, and senior high schools are 66.8 per cent.
Pupil totals for all school levels are: Elementary schools, 75,382 with 58,696 colored, 16,686 white; junior high schools, 22,430 with 14,191 colored and 8,239 white; senior high schools, 13,599 with 8,650 colored and 4,949 white.

Population Of U.S. Growing Faster Than Past Predictions

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The nation's population is growing faster than predicted. Growth in recent years has exceeded even the most liberal Government forecasts.

To get in line with the trend, the Census Bureau Sunday released new projections of population expansion covering the next 22 years. *mon. 11-10-58*

These figures indicate a 1975 population of between 215,800,000 and 243,900,000, depending on future trends in fertility, mortality and immigration. The population now is about 175 million.

Middle Groups Steady

Two years ago the bureau forecast a 1975 population of between 206,900,000 and 228,500,000.

Over the next 10 to 15 years, the population 25 to 44 years old will remain virtually steady, increasing to 48,200,000 in 1970 from 47,100,000 in 1957. The 45-64 group will grow moderately, reaching 43,900,000 by 1957 compared with about 35 million last year.

Growth Of Two Groups

There is one point of similarity between the 1956 and 1958 projections. Both indicate the greatest growth in future years will be among young adults and old folks. The number of Americans in the main working age group will remain fairly stable.

Increasing numbers of young adults are expected to have a major effect on the economy since most families are formed by this age group.

The bureau emphasized that long term projections of total population are subject to considerable error. At the same time, it said it can make highly accurate 20-year forecasts for some important population groups including the aged and those of college and working age.

All the projections are based on expectations of high employment and high economic activity. Statisticians assume there will be no major depression or disastrous war, epidemic or other catastrophe.

Here are the most liberal and the most conservative forecasts of population growth for the next 22 years (in millions):

1960		181.2	179.4
1965		199.0	191.5
1970		219.5	202.5
1975		243.9	215.8
1980		272.6	230.8

Other highlights of the report: The number of youngsters of elementary school age—5 to 13—

will increase for the next several years but growth between 1960 and 1963 will be substantially below the rate for the late 1950s. This age group will total about 34,500,000 by 1962, or 4,500,000 more than in mid-1957.

The number of young adults—18 to 24—will show relatively fast growth, reaching 25 million by 1970. That would be 10 million more than last year. This group includes those of college age.

U.S. Population Increases 3 Million 2nd Year in Row

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—For the second year in a row, the population of the United States increased by about three million in 1957.

Reporting this today, the Census Bureau estimated the population as of Jan. 1 was 172,790,000 compared with 169,800,000 a year earlier.

In each year since 1947 the population has increased by more than 2½ million.

In the eight years since the beginning of this decade the population increase exceeded 22 million, a gain 3½ million greater than that which occurred in the entire 1940 decade.

The three-million increase last year was the result of 4,302,000 births, the largest number on record, 1,638,000 deaths and 328,000 net civilian immigration.

Both births and deaths in 1957 reached record totals for any year in the nation's history.

The death rate, however, continued at a relatively low level. The estimated death rate per 1,000 of the population, including armed forces overseas, was 9.6.

Farm Population Down Near Fifth

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The farm population dropped from 25.1 million to 20.4 million, close to a fifth—between 1950 and 1957, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The decline is attributed to lower needs for manpower on farms, increased job opportunities in non-agricultural industries, and higher pay offered for non-farm work.

Other factors cited to account for the farm population decline are: the search for better educational opportunities, change of residence by retired farmers, and failure of many military inductees to return to the farm.

Between 1930 and 1950, the non-white farm population decreased from 4,931,268 to 3,336,590, or a drop of more than a million and a half. Figures for 1957 are not available. But if the decline among

non-whites is at the same rate as the total farm population, then an estimated 600,000 have left since 1950.

U.S. Population Is 172,011,000

WASHINGTON — The Census Bureau Friday estimated the population of the United States as of Jan. 1 at about 172,011,000. This represents an increase of 21,878,000 or 14.5 per cent since the last census in the spring of 1950.

Trends In Negro Population

Assoc. Ed. Stuart McGehee In The Dallas Morning News
Racial integration in Texas public schools is a big problem and will be for a long time. But it is declining.

The ratio of Negro-to-white population is declining. Furthermore, the Negro population is becoming highly concentrated in relatively few counties.

In 1880 Negroes constituted 24.7% of the state's population. In 1950 it had declined to 12.7%. In 1957 it was an estimated 11%, based upon recent trends and drift of scholastic population.

Even more significant has been the Negro population's tendency to concentrate in a few counties, especially those with large urban centers. In 1950 54.1% of the Negro population was located in 15 counties having only 5.4% of the state's area. On the other extreme, 161 counties with 69.6% of the state's area had only 9.3% of the Negro population. On basis of scholastic population, it is now estimated that 60% of the Negroes live in the 15 counties with only 5.4% of the state's area.

NEGROES were brought to Texas originally primarily for work in the cotton fields. For many years they were preponderantly rural dwellers. But in 1950 only 19.1% of the Negroes lived on farms and only 18.2% were classed as nonfarm rural. This made a total rural Negro population of 37.3%, leaving 62.7% as urban dwellers. This drift to the cities has continued since 1950.

It can be put down as an axiom of race relationship everywhere that, where two races live side by side, conflict is in proportion to the numerical equality of the two races. In other words, there will be more conflict where the races are proportioned, say, 55 to 45%, than where the proportion is 95 and 5%. This has proved true in Texas where considerable areas with a small percentage of Negro population have found it practical to integrate their schools. All over the South, in fact, resistance to integration has been in proportion to the numerical strength of the Negro population.

ANOTHER development is the sharpening tendency toward geographic segregation of races in the big cities. This fact, with the overall declining percentage of Negro population and its high concentration in limited areas, form a pattern that makes the problem more susceptible to at-

tack than hitherto. Especially does it favor, the courts willing, a system of optional all-white, all-Negro or integrated schools at the will of school patrons.

The Alarming Shift In Population

While the transition is somewhat noiseless and its processions unannounced, it is nevertheless present in the alarming shift of our racial population to northern centers.

There was a time when the lure of high wages and demands on raw labor would go along to explain this powerful exodus. That is not the case today. Those centers, following World War I where such labor was in big demand and raw recruits of the South welcome, present quite a contrast, in that there are long standing lines around industries, themselves cutting labor every day; housing facilities are taxed to the hilt and the shortage of school rooms and teachers are posing problems in the accommodations required for this heavy influx of school children teaming in from the South every day in the week.

Dr. Willard Johnson, Director, National Conference of Christians and Jews, declared a fortnight ago that in the next two years two-thirds of the entire Negro population of America will be living north of the Mason-Dixon line.

He bases his prediction on the heavy growth of Negro population in the northern cities.

This is an alarming situation. No state or section can find any comfort in the fact that it is yielding its population to other sections.

Some forty years ago over 90 per cent of the Negro population lived in the South. The South apparently seemed the place where he could best make a livelihood and raise large families on his wide acres. The climate was even and the natural resources so essential to industry, education and economics made promise of better days in which to develop and prosper.

It is to be regretted that we see signs on every hand which indicate mistrust, insecurity in person and property rights, lawsuits for the privilege of going to school and with states passing laws which they themselves explain, will get them around obeying the Constitution of the United States.

The so-called "soil bank" is among the auxiliaries making a contribution to the migration of Negroes from the farming areas of the South. Many of them who persisted remaining on the farm have at last been evicted in order that the owners of the land and might clear with the requirements of the government for benefits under the soil bank.

With the advancement of a machine age; the curtail of many hand-operated gadgets and the serious problems affecting housing, and the school facilities required for the school age children, the over populated regions of the cold north will have to look around for the disposal of their surplus. The South will naturally be the answer.

To be more than written about, surveyed by experts, lamented by those who reared to see the unnecessary drop in

population, this transition should be addressed to those who hold remedial adjustment—before it is too late—and the South is lost.

Our Shifting Population

Southeastern states make the biggest gain as nation's economy changes

WHERE will you live five years from now? The chances are one in 18 that you will move to another state; one in three and a half that, if you move, it will be over 500 miles, according to statistics compiled by leading interstate van companies. *Will Elger*

Thousands of families are relocating every day, following the migration of industry as its nationwide expansion continues. *8-14-35*

High-speed vans, traveling over networks of high-speed expressways, have replaced the historic wagon trains and their plodding mules that earlier pioneers used a century ago to open the West. The pace is faster. The trip is more comfortable, but the pioneering urge to "go someplace else" still lives.

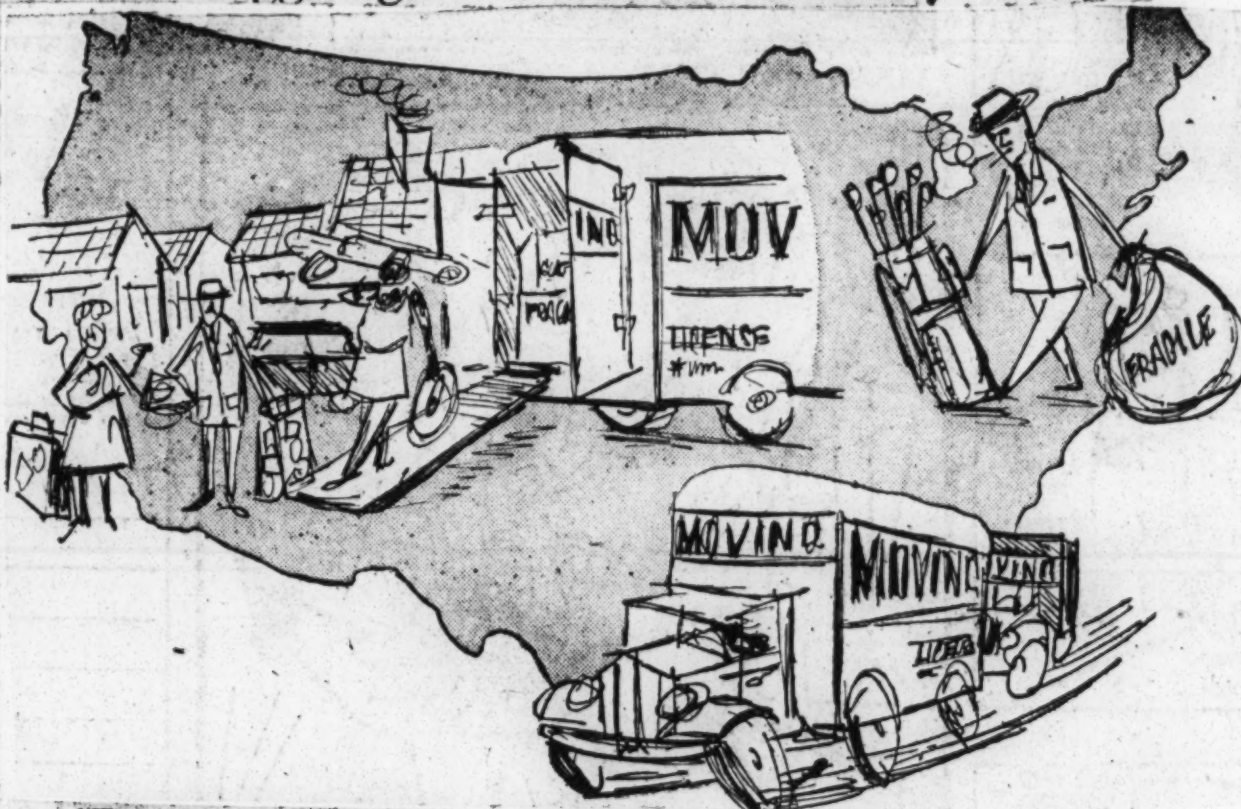
Where are they going? The flow of traffic is heaviest from the blustery North to the balmy South. A recent three-month check of 10 Southeastern states showed they gained 119.6 new families for each 100 they lost. *Jan 3-5-58*

The pattern, texture and geographical disposition of the country's population is changing rapidly. Families of the North, South, East and West are becoming more closely knit, all of which is good for the country and its economy, according to sociologists who weigh the effects of such changes. *New York N.Y.*

What is the impelling force behind this mass movement of plants and people?

Frank G. Binswanger Sr., of Philadelphia, head of one of the country's largest industrial realty brokerage organizations, has provided some of the answers. The firm that bears his name has passed the half-billion dollar mark in realty transactions involving industrial relocations and establishment of new plants.

The Binswangers have a heritage of pioneering and realty experience, as direct descendants of an early colonial family who settled in Pennsylvania in 1760 to act as realty agents for Robert Morris and William Penn.



"Economy," Mr. Binswanger explains, "is the principal motivating force behind the migration of industry that is affecting the lives of thousands of families."

"Important considerations are realty values, tax advantages, utility costs, transportation facilities, labor pools and local wage scales. Dispersal of industry as a defense measure is also a motive."

"But the human equation is important, too. Newly-established industries or those that relocate draw most of their labor from local pools, which must be adequate. But in most instances key personnel and specialists follow their employers."

"These employees, holding key abilities, are of high importance," Mr. Binswanger points out, "and when an industrial realty specialist approaches a client he must have, in addition to physical information, the factors of human relations into which lives of 'migrating' employees must blend."

"This covers housing accommodations, living costs, schools, churches, recreational facilities, climate and all things upon which the lives of the migrators will be

based." Closely paralleling the shift of industry, no matter what the section of the country, is the shift of population from city areas.

New plants are being built surrounding cities—close enough to benefit by transportation, utilities and other advantages of built-up areas, but far enough away so that they have a free hand to work and expand.

Despite the current feeling in some quarters that the trek to the suburbs is on the downgrade, experts in the field predict that within the next few decades, 70 percent of the population gain will be in existing suburban areas, an additional 15 percent in newer suburban communities.

"The specialist in industrial realty must provide his prospect with the result of considerable in-the-field study and research. Each transaction that he completes adds to the impelling force that is altering the course of so many families' lives," Mr. Binswanger said.

So choose your future home now.

Would you like to bask in December sun? Fight a game fish after work? Slow down to the leisurely pace of a small city? Or would you prefer the snappy winters of the North, catching your fish through a hole in the ice . . . or skiing and skating with your family?

If statistics work out, one of 18 who read this will migrate with business or industry within the next five years.

Census Bureau Reports 14 States To Lose House Seats

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Census Bureau predicted on Wednesday that 14 states will lose seats in the House of Representatives as a result of the 1960 census while nine will increase their representation.

According to preliminary estimates, fast-growing California will register the largest gain — seven seats — to give it a total of 37, second only to New York. California also gained seven seats as a result of the 1950 census.

On the other hand, New York and Pennsylvania were expected to be the biggest losers, dropping three seats each to give them a post-1960 representation of 40 and 37 seats, respectively. Until the rise of California, Pennsylvania ranked for years as the second most populous state.

Under the constitution, the size of the House remains constant at 435 members, except under extraordinary conditions.

The membership is apportioned among the states every 10 years on the basis of population as disclosed by the census.

As a result of the 1950 census, nine states lost seats and six gained.

The Census Bureau, which conducts the 10-year count, estimated that the 1960 population will show about 180 million people in the United States and its territories, compared with a 1950 total of 151,132,000.

Besides California, the bureau said, other large gainers in the House were expected to be Florida, three seats, and Michigan and Texas, two seats each.

States due to gain a single representative were Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio and Oregon. A single representative will be assigned to Alaska as the 49th state.

Inasmuch as Alaska plans to enter the Union before the census, Congress specifically provided that the membership of the House would be raised temporarily to 436 members, pending the 10-year reapportionment.

According to present estimates, Massachusetts and Arkansas would lose two seats each, and 10 states would lose a single House seat: Maine, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina.

The other 25 states would retain the present size of their House delegations.

Under the law, the new census

will get underway on April 1, 1960. The bureau has eight months to complete its survey.

NEGROES NEAR 74% OF PUPILS IN U. S. CAPITAL

Population of Whites Is Declining

BY WALTER TROHAN

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Sept. 5—The national capital offers the nation an interesting study in race relations with the white population in decline and the Negro population showing spectacular rises.

School Supt. Carl F. Hansen estimated Friday that almost 74 per cent of the Capital's school population will be Negro when schools reopen Monday. Last year the proportion of Negro students was about 71 per cent.

Estimate Up to 78%

Estimated enrollment is 113,500. It is estimated that there will be 29,737 white students and 83,763 Negroes, but actual totals will not be known until October. The magazine U. S. News and World Report estimated the percentage of Negro students may be as high as 78 per cent.

Last year there were 32,003 white students and 79,111 Negro students. White families have been moving to suburbs or putting their children into private schools, not entirely

GENERAL

because of the race question. Washington schools are a grade or more behind the national norm, but school authorities have not attributed the decline to integration.

White Peak in 1930s

Under the New Deal in the 1930s the white school population reached its peak. There were 59,582 whites and 33,498 Negroes. At the time Negroes made up about 25 per cent of the population. Today they number about 44 per cent with more than 370,000 Negroes to about 475,000 whites. By 1960 about half of the capital's population is expected to be Negro.

Since the integration decision of the Supreme court Negroes have made enormous advances at all levels of integration. In 1933 about 3 per cent of government employees were Negro. Today Negroes number 25 per cent of all federal workers.

In 1933 theaters, restaurants, hotels, playgrounds, swimming pools, and even public parks were segregated. Today all restrictions separating the races have been ended.

Many Go to Suburbs

Many New Dealers, Fair Dealers and "me, tooers" who talked of integration were careful to establish their homes in segregated Virginia, in Maryland, or in all-white neighborhoods so that their children would go to segregated schools. Others sent their children to private schools.

The suburban proportion of whites has increased greatly. In the Virginia suburbs the population grew from 63,000 in 1930 to an estimate of more than 500,000 in 1960. The Negro population is expected to be up from 13,000 to 29,000 but may show a drop percentage-wise from 17.1 to 5.4 per cent.

In Montgomery county, Md., the white population is jumping from 41,000 in 1930 to an estimated 345,000 in 1960. Negro population climbed

from 8,000 to an estimated 10,000 but this would be a drop from 16.3 per cent to 2.8 per cent of the total.

Use 4 Educational Systems

In Prince Georges county, Md., white population is climbing from 46,000 to an estimated 342,000 in 1960. Negro population was 14,000 in 1930 and is expected to go to 33,000 in 1960, but this represents a drop from 23.3 to 8.8 per cent.

Capital schools have adopted a four track system in high schools to handle pupils under integration. The basic track stresses simple arithmetic and grammar. If students can handle these they get courses in penmanship, spelling, reading, and simplified history and geography.

The second track is general education with emphasis on commercial subjects. The third track is a normal course for college entrance and the fourth track is for superior students. In the 1957 school year the basic course had 1,319 Negroes and 153 whites.

Problem in Home Rule

The rising dominance of Negroes is freely talked of as the chief rule for denying home rule to Washington. The Negro vote, if cast as a block, is large enough to dominate any election, especially since many whites employed in the government vote in their home states.

Politicians have not been willing to risk rule of the capital of the nation by Negroes. Democrats fear that such local rule might lead to a party split. Republicans, who have been eager to build a two party system in the south, have also shied away from home rule.

Non-White Births In Chicago Upped By 110% in 10 Years

CHICAGO — In a study published last week by the research department of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, it was found that non-white births had mushroomed in the last ten years.

It was revealed that these births had increased by 110.4 per cent, while white births had decreased 1.1 per cent.

This change in racial distribution in this city was from 1948 through 1957, and was almost one-third of all births during the year 1957.

Statistically speaking, one-fourth of the non-white births were found to be out of wedlock.

THE WELFARE'S study showed that a majority of Negro births occurred in the Cook County Hospital, but it found that during the seven years other hospitals, not including Provident, had more than 100 Negro births.

For four of the seven hospitals this represented a doubling of Negro births.

The Welfare Council, organization of the city's welfare agencies, maintains a close study of population trends here.

U. S. Population Tops The 175 Million Mark

The Negro Becomes A City Man

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—The U. S. population passed the 175 million mark at 11:08 a. m., EDT, Thursday on a huge electric chart in the Commerce Department lobby.

Officials counted all the Americans. But Census Bureau experts, who closely watch births, deaths and other factors affecting U. S. population, estimated when the new record was reached.

The electric chart counts off increases in population much like an automobile's odometer registers miles. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Dr. Robert W. Burgess, director of the census, watched intently as the 175 million figure rolled around.

The new mark represented an increase in population of 24 million since the last official census in 1950.

Census officials said it was difficult to compare U. S. population growth during the same period with that of Russia and other big countries, because of differing census periods and methods of disclosing statistics.

The figures publicly available for the Soviet Union showed a population of 170 million at the last census in 1939 and 200 million estimated in 1958.

China had a census point of more than 682 million in 1952 and an estimated population of 651 million in 1956. For India, the last census in 1951 showed nearly 357 million compared to an estimate of 387 million in 1956.

Weeks said the population had grown five million in 20 months and estimated it would hit 200 million in 1967.

The geographical center of population, he said, will be moving considerably westward of Olney, Ill., in the next few years. The Illinois town was the center in 1950.

We commend to our readers the November issue of the Population Bulletin of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (505 15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.) which is entirely devoted to "The American Negro at Mid-century" and consisting chiefly of a monograph by Irene B. Tauber of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, discussed at the recent annual conference of the National Urban League in Omaha, Neb. last September.

It is impossible to discuss intelligently the future of our people without understanding the information assembled in this elaborate treatise, "Migration, Mobility and the Assimilation of the Negro."

Since 1790, the Negro population has increased from 757,000 to well over 18,000,000; and from being almost entirely rural to being predominantly urban.

The generally expanding industrial economy, coupled with the revolutionary mechanization of farming, is responsible for the shift of Negroes (and whites) to the cities, North and South; and Northern and Western areas have increased Negro population at the expense of the Deep South and is now concentrated in industrial cities.

What this dramatic shifting of the Negro population has wrought for good and ill is the basis of Miss Tauber's paper which we regard as essential reading for an intelligent understanding of where we are and whence we are going.

Population Figures

From 1492 to 1776, those who fathered the 13 colonies had parlayed the white population in the new world in 300 years up to approximately three million inhabitants. About this time colonialism had ceased to be an experiment, and the new nation began to receive thousands of white immigrants from all over Western Europe. German, French, Scandinavians, Dutch and other nationalities started flooding the new world. So many Irish came they were referred to as the "Dirty" Irish, and all sorts of tales were told between 1840 and 1860 about their unsilable good citizens.

Today census figures show there are in this county 172 million Americans who are the offsprings of the Italian, Greek, Portuguese and other nationalities who during the lush period of immigration flooded our shores for almost 100 years.

Along with that first group that started arriving in 1492, there arrived a group of Africans who came in slave ships, and when Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation there were three million bondsmen on this continent whose children, according to the last census now total 17,000,000.

At the time the white man arrived from Western Europe there were on this continent around one million Indians. These first Americans have been reduced in numbers so that not more than 300,000 exist on these shores.

The Indian has failed to compete in the field of civilization with the white man, as is obvious in every direction in which one turns. The Indian resented the presence of the white man on these shores and for several centuries tried to drive the paleface from his native environment. In every physical encounter with the white man, the red man has failed.

But the fecundity of the Negro woman has triumphed. Out of the valley of de-

spair and shame she has had the courage and faith larger than a mustard seed. She has moved mountains in that she has piloted and increased her brood from chattel to citizenship, and who is to say that this black mother, who has met adversity and destitution with a smile, will not parlay her brood into a much larger ratio of the 172 million inhabitants of this land where the basic charter says all men are equal?

At the time of the Civil war the total population of the United States was almost 31 million, and at the rate the black man is increasing in the United States the population of the Negro is rapidly approaching the Civil war population of the white man in 1865. Let us set a target date of 1980. There are a lot of good days ahead for the Negro under the Stars and Stripes within the next fifteen years.

Trends In Negro Population

Assoc. Ed. Stuart McGregor In The Dallas Morning News

RACIAL integration in Texas public schools is a big problem and will be for a long time. But it is declining.

The ratio of Negro-to-white population is declining. Furthermore, the Negro population is becoming highly concentrated in relatively few counties.

In 1880 Negroes constituted 24.7% of the state's population. In 1950 it had declined to 12.7%. In 1957 it was an estimated 11%, based upon recent trends and drift of scholastic population.

Even more significant has been the Negro population's tendency to concentrate in a few counties, especially those with large urban centers. In 1950 54.1% of the Negro population was located in 15 counties having only 5.4% of the state's area. On the other extreme, 161 counties with 69.6% of the state's area had only 9.3% of the Negro population. On basis of scholastic population, it is now estimated that 60% of the Negroes live in the 15 counties with only 5.4% of the state's area.

NEGROES were brought to Texas originally primarily for work in the cotton fields. For many years they were preponderantly rural dwellers. But in 1950 only 19.1% of the Negroes lived on farms and only

18.2% were classed as nonfarm rural. This made a total rural Negro population of 37.3%, leaving 62.7% as urban dwellers. This drift to the cities has continued since 1950.

It can be put down as an axiom of race relationship everywhere that, where two races live side by side, conflict is in proportion to the numerical equality of the two races. In other words, there will be more conflict where the races are proportioned, say, 55 to 45%, than where the proportion is 95 and 5%. This has proved true in Texas where considerable areas with a small percentage of Negro population have found it practical to integrate their schools. All over the South, in fact, resistance to integration has been in proportion to the numerical strength of the Negro population.

ANOTHER development is the sharp tendency toward geographic segregation of races in the big cities. This fact, with the overall declining percentage of Negro population and its high concentration in limited areas, form a pattern that makes the problem more susceptible to attack than hitherto. Especially does it favor, the courts willing, a system of optional all-white, all-Negro or integrated schools at the will of school patrons.

Southern States Lose 1,024,000 Residents A Year

The U. S. Department of Commerce reported Wednesday that 10 southern states and the District of Columbia lost an average of 1,024,000 residents annually to other sections of the U. S. during the four-year period from April 1953 to April 1957.

However, the Department's Atlanta field office said that, at the same time, the southern region, including, D. C., picked up an annual average of 961,000 residents from other sectors for a net loss of 63,000 persons.

Between 1956 and 1957, an estimated 3,663,000 residents of the South moved. Approximately 210,000 of them went to northeastern states; another 369,000 moved to the north central section; and a third group of 243,000 headed west, the department said.

The remain moved to other sections within the South itself.

Merrill C. Lorton, Commerce Department field manager, said that while these shifts from South to North and West were taking place, the South was taking homes for northerners and westerners.

He said 243,000 residents came South in 1957 from the northeastern states; 495,000 from the north central area; and 223,000 from the western states.

In a study on the mobility of the nation's population, the Census Bureau reported that about one out of every five persons one year old and over moved to different parts of the country last year.

Americans Are On the Move

WASHINGTON (UPI) — About one out of every five Americans changes his residence each year, the Census Bureau reports. It found that in the year ended April, 1957, some 31,000,000 persons or 19.4 per cent of the population moved. The bureau added that proportion has remained fairly constant in the past 10 years. A majority of the persons who moved in the year surveyed stayed within the same county. About one-third changed states.

Migration In And Out

Census Bureau Says South Lost 175,000 In Population

The Southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas and the District of Columbia in the four-year period of April 1953 to April 1957 lost an average of 1,024,000 residents annually who migrated to other sections of the United States, the Charleston field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported.

At the same time, the 16-state region and District of Columbia picked up an annual average of 849,000 residents from other sections for a net loss of 175,000.

Between 1956 and 1957, an estimated 3,663,000 residents of the South moved around, 210,000 of them going to the northeastern states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Another 368,000 moved to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas, comprising the North Central section.

A third group of 243,000 went West, making their homes, temporarily at least, in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

The remainder moved to other sections within the South itself.

But, while these shifts from South to North and West were taking place, said C. W. Martin, Commerce Department field manager, after a study of a current Bureau of the Census report on the mobility of the population, the South was making homes for Northerners and Westerners, too. From the Northeastern states in 1957 came 243,000 residents who had been living there in 1956. From the North Central area came 495,000, and from the Western states, 223,000.

To show you how people move around, the Census Bureau found that both in the South and in the United States as a whole about one out of every five persons one year old and over last

year were living in homes different from those previously occupied by them. Twenty-two and seven-tenths of the South's population were in that category.

Conversely, 76.8 per cent were stay-at-homes because they hadn't changed places of residence. Another half per cent were abroad.

The 22.7 per cent of the region's population who had moved around did not necessarily leave the region. Three and eight-tenths per cent went to other states, 3.6 per cent changed to other places within a state, and 15.3 per cent simply switched homes within the same county in which they previously had lived.

This 22.7 per cent moving around in the South was considerably more than the percentage of the population in the Northeast and North Central regions which changed around at the same time, but was somewhat less than the "changers" of the West. In the Northeastern States it was 13.1 per cent who were movers, in the North Central, 17.4 per cent, and in the West, 27.2 per cent.

There has been much talk of how the non-whites have been moving from the South. Actually, there is a greater proportion of non-movers among the non-whites than among the whites. Of the Southern white population, 22.9 per cent were found to have moved around last year, which compared with 21.7 per cent among the non-whites.

White Population Gaining, Women Holding Edge Here

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Memphis' white population has increased at a greater rate than its Negro population since 1950, a Census Bureau analysis of the recent special census showed Thursday.

As of Jan. 31, 1958, the date of the special census, whites accounted for 64.52 per cent of the population, compared to 62.80 per cent in 1950.

The Negro population was 35.38 per cent, compared to 37.16 per cent in 1950.

Other races accounted for .10 per cent, compared to .04 per cent in 1950.

As previously announced, the special census gave the city a total population of 488,550 on Jan. 31, 1958, compared to 396,000 in the regular census in 1950.

Out-Migration Higher

The white population increased from 248,713 to 313,194 in the eight-year period, a gain of 64,481 or 25.9 per cent. Negroes increased from 147,141 to 174,897, a gain of 27,756 or 18.9 per cent.

Other races rose from 146 to 459, an increase of 313 or 214.4 per cent.

Since Negroes have a higher birth rate, the decrease in the percentage of Negro population indicated that net out-migration by Negroes during the past eight years has been at a greater rate than net out-migration by whites.

While whites made up only 62.80 per cent of the population in 1950, they accounted for 69.67 per cent of the city's 92,550 net gain in population during the eight years.

Negroes, comprising 37.16 per cent of the 1950 population, accounted for only 30.32 per cent of the eight-year gain.

The 54-page analysis showed that women continue to outnumber men in Memphis and the gap is growing wider. It also showed the population of Memphis is getting younger. The median age last January was 28.7 years, compared to 29.9 years in 1950.

Women Live Longer

Males are getting younger faster than females. In 1950, the median age was 29.7 years for

World's Jews Scattered In 115 Lands

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GENEVA — (UPI) — The world's 11,827,000 Jews are scattered through 115 countries, and in 72 of them they find no overt anti-semitism, the World Jewish Congress reported Tuesday.

In Jordan and Saudi Arabia Jews are barred entirely, and in 48 other countries they run into anti-Jewish attitudes ranging from private social bias to official government restrictions. These facts were contained in a study prepared by Dr. Nehemiah Robinson, director of the WJC Institute of Jewish Affairs.

Last 25 Years Have Brought Changes That Affect Negro Population Of Louisville

By Charles Steele
Defender

Not only have the past twenty-five years been ones of tremendous changes politically, socially, and economically for the nation as a whole, but also for our state of Kentucky and Louisville including the greater metropolitan community which surrounds it. It has also been one of tremendous changes affecting the Negro population.

It is no accident that these changes which have resulted in the progress of human freedom have taken place here in the United States more than they have in any other country. In the United States the balance between natural and human resources has been more favorable. Men have been in short supply. The term "men" here, is used to denote those who enter into the labor market and are responsible for the manning of our farms and industrial machines.

Higher Living Standards
 The history of our country has been one in which wages have been consistently higher and economic opportunities consistently greater in any other country during a similar time span. It is true that the Negro has not always shared in this general prosperity to the same degree that other citizens of our nation have; although he has certainly had his proportionate share of suffering during periods of recessions and depressions.

The past 25 years have been no exception to this general rule of thumb. Twenty-five years ago, Louisville and the rest of America were in the throes of the greatest depression the country had ever undergone. The Louisville Defender then, was a tiny fledgling just beginning to spread its wings. Today, it is known as Kentucky's finest weekly.

In 1933 the Negro population of Louisville was represented in

very few of the professional categories outside of the traditional ones in which Negroes had always more or less been employed. These were teachers, ministers, lawyers, businessmen and a few social workers etc.

Negro Advance

With the programs which were inaugurated during the tenure of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman to alleviate the effects of the depression by the very nature of them being federal programs, Negroes were able to move into new positions, such as social workers, clerical workers, supervisor and other related occupations throughout the federal agencies although mainly on a segregated basis.

Then along came the threat of war which ushered the country into an era of preparedness necessitating vast federal expenditures which with the actual coming of the war caused an up-swing of spending which was a natural accompaniment. As the need for more and more man power and woman power arose together with the World War II being a war of ideologies, it hastened the acceptance of Negroes into the life of the nation more and more on an integrated basis. This together with the Korean War and the resulting change in relationship between minority and majority groups has placed the present position of the Negro in American society far and above any that he has known in the past. Better even, indeed, than his most optimistic friends could have predicted 15 years ago.

New Areas

As the expansion of economic opportunities has progressed for the Negro, he has moved into areas of employment which have brought his average salary ever closer to the average white worker so has every other phase of his living been touched and affected. Instead of being attached

to the soil, the Negro has now become a part of the transient population and instead of being concentrated in the rural South areas, he has migrated at an astounding rate to the far West, Mid-West, and Eastern areas and is rapidly becoming a predominantly urban dwelling population group.

Louisville has also been affected by this national pattern of increasing urban population, this in turn has caused pressure which have resulted in more new housing which, incidentally is far from fulfilling the need, being built for Negroes in the last 10 years than had been built in many decades before. Who would have thought even 15 years ago that the many changes for the better which have taken place in inter-group relation in Louisville would be an actuality. These changes have come about as a result of enlightened leadership on all levels within our city. Among those contributing to it have been public and governmental officials, private and public social agencies, the churches, the newspapers, business organizations, educators, civic groups and ordinary citizens. This "will" by its city is to make our community a more democratic community has resulted in many of the binding chains of segregation being broken.

In 1948, the Louisville Free Public Library trustees voted to open the main library to Negroes.

Negro population shifting North

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, April 10—(AP)—Within the next 10 or 15 years, two-thirds of the nation's Negro population will be living north of the Mason-Dixon Line, says Dr. Willard Johnson, director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Speaking here yesterday at a conference on human relations at Central State College, a Negro school, Dr. Johnson predicted the growing Negro population of the North will gradually move into the middle income group. He said they will find their way out of the city slums into the mushrooming—and now almost exclusively all-white—suburbs.